

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

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WHOLE NO. 364.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.
Thursday, August 21.

Let Southern Men Read. FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

We have taken the trouble to hunt up from well authenticated public records, the facts which are found below. We challenge Know nothing newspapers of the State to distinctly disavow and successfully refute them. Here they stand—let Southern men read:

It is a fact, That Millard Fillmore, the Know-nothing candidate for President commenced his political career as an anti-Mason, and in opposition to all secret societies.

It is a fact, That he favored the reception, reading and consideration by Congress of abolition petitions on the subject of slavery and the slave trade.

It is a fact, That he declared himself opposed to the annexation of Texas to the Union, so long as slavery exists therein.

It is a fact, That he favored the exercise by Congress of all its Constitutional power to abolish the internal slave trade between the States.

It is a fact, That he favored immediate legislation for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

It is a fact, That he entertained doubts as to the Constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law, and did not sign it until advised to do so by his Attorney General.

It is a fact, That he is opposed to the exercise of the veto power, and that he is no where pledged to veto a bill for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, or for the abolition of the slave trade between the States, or of slavery in the District of Columbia.

It is a fact, That he was nominated by a Convention, a majority of whose members were notorious Abolitionists, and that he has accepted and endorsed a platform which denounces the repeal of the odious Missouri restriction, as reckless and unwise.

It is a fact, That he no where approved the Kansas act, and that he is no where pledged against its repeal.

It is a fact, That in 1838, he wrote his famous letter to the Erie Committee, in which he declared himself in favor of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia and in all the Territories.

It is a fact, That while a member of Congress he voted with the Abolitionists, against the Atherton resolutions, which declared "That Congress has no right to do that indirectly which it cannot do directly; and that the agitation of slavery in the District of Columbia, or the Territories, as a means, and with the view of disturbing or overthrowing that institution in the several States, is against the true spirit and meaning of the Constitution, an infringement of the rights of the States affected and a breach of the public faith upon which they entered into the Confederacy."

It is a fact, That he voted in favor of a proposition of John Q. Adams, to establish diplomatic relations of the negro government of Hayti.

It is a fact, That he voted against a proposition to forbid the enlisting of negroes in the Navy, and prohibiting them from giving testimony upon court martials against white men.

It is a fact, That while President he selected the subordinate officers of the Government, principally from the Free-soil ranks.

It is a fact, That he would never have signed the Fugitive Slave Law, had not Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, and other great conservative leaders of his party forced him to do it by their urgent importunities.

It is a fact, That while President of the United States, he signed the Washington Territorial Bill, one clause of which allows foreigners to vote in that Territory, after an actual residence of two years, with certain other limitations and restrictions, and in opposition to which Millard Fillmore was nominated and is now running the Presidential race.

It is a fact, That Millard Fillmore has been travelling in Europe for the last eighteen months, during all which time he has been the fatted and toasted guest of a people, who, if they were to seek his country as a home, would have their liberties under the disabilities of the low disgrace and odium of political inequality which he seeks to establish in our fundamental organization.

IT IS ALSO A FACT,

That we have the pleasure of presenting another and better, and sounder and safer record to the Southern mind.

It is a fact, That JAMES BUCHANAN did not endorse the Missouri restriction as one of a Committee at a public meeting in Lancaster, and that he never saw said resolutions until they were in print.

It is a fact, That he voted for Mr. Calhoun's resolution declaring that any intermeddling with the domestic institutions of the States, under any pretext whatever, moral, political or religious, was subversive of the principles of the Constitution and tended to destroy the Union.

It is a fact, That he believed the powers delegated to Congress should be exercised, not only not to destroy and weaken the domestic institutions of the States, but it was a duty so to use the powers as to strengthen and uphold those domestic institutions.

It is a fact, That he believed negro slavery is recognized in the Constitution, and that all attacks upon it are manifest violations of the constitutional compact, and also violation of the most solemn obligations, moral and religious.

It is a fact, That he believed the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia would be a violation of the faith implied in the session of Maryland and Virginia, give just cause of alarm to the slaveholding States,

and tend to endanger the Union.

It is a fact, That he was in favor of the fugitive slave law.

It is a fact, That he approved of the passage of the Kansas Nebraska bill and the repeal of the Missouri restriction, and would maintain them against any storm which might be raised to subvert them.

It is a fact, That he recognized no higher law than the Constitution of the United States, and believed in the equality of the States.

It is a fact, That Mr. Buchanan while in Congress, voted against a transmission of insurrectionary documents in the mails.

It is a fact, That he voted for the admission of Arkansas in the Union, which is a slave State.

It is a fact, That he sustained the annexation of Texas, which also added another slave State to the Union, and, in fact, upon all subjects connected with the subject of slavery consistently maintained a national conservative position.

It is a fact, That no northern man who has been as long in public service and who has filled almost every important position that in any way relates to our institutions and national affairs can show half as clear a record to commend him to southern support as James Buchanan of Pennsylvania.

Female Novel Writers.

We have few men-writers now-a-days in the field of novelism. Perhaps there never was a time when more novels (a questionable kind of literature at best) were issued from the public press. But examine the title of each: now and then you may chance to find a masculine name, as author, appended to it; but the greater number by far you will see embellished with "Miss Angelina Flummery," or "Mrs. Clementina Arabella Flyaway," or some equally attractive flourish in spurious penmanship, as a guide-post to the source of all the wit and wisdom within. If the masculine mind should be tempted to develop itself in this wise, it must conceal itself, at the suggestion of its publisher, and in deference to his interests, beneath a feminine disguise. Even the brave author of "The Glory and Shame" felt it necessary to resort to this pious fraud on a recent occasion, and gave his latest romance to the world (for the benefit of the "Know Nothings"—significant conjunction!) as if written by a lady. The "skirtcoats" have the ground. They have the popular animal by the ears, and she is supposed to be incapable of even grunting with satisfaction, if an attempt be made to convert those articulators into silk purses by anything that does not sit sideways on a horse, and have by heart the whole infant's vocabulary.

As far as the mere business of novel-writing is concerned, we cannot say that we deeply regret the change. We are inclined to look on it as one slightly beneath the intellectual capacities of a full-grown living man. It may do for vivacious fledglings, rejoicing in their first credit-suit of the tailor, for whom the world seems to have no special purpose except to furnish French doekins and English patent leather, and to whom heaven itself does not appear to be so very far beyond the glistening horizon of a lady's belt. But to a man of knowledge and experience, upon whose ripe judgment and ready moral resources life itself presents so many a touching charm, and upon whose honest sympathies every hour in the day almost makes its draft for generous acceptance, the fashioning a silk-stocking romance—the dishing-up of artificial griefs, and the brewing of the small beer of apocryphal wrongs—is an employment ludicrously inappropriate.

But there is another view of novel writing in which, if we must indulge in that species of flatulent mental food at all, it would seem better that it should be prepared by hands capable of rendering it not only palatable but possibly nutritious. A man who has mixed freely with the world, who has enlarged his sphere of observation by judicious travel, and is familiar with all the social exigencies and subtleties of his time, may write a novel that will exact our respect, and perhaps improve our understanding. But what can we expect of a woman, moving in an orbit so confined as that to which society restricts her, and borrowing all her acquaintances with the sins and sorrows of mankind—the artifices, the hypocrisies, the shallow affections, the stern realities, and the ever varying, unfathomable under-currents of the great world—from the columns of a favorite newspaper? She may be brilliant by nature and profound by sympathy; she may be educated, earnest, and refined; but she cannot teach us that which she does not know; and in misleading others as she has been misled herself, she only perpetrates error by sanctifying as truths its shining but fallacious elements.

We confess to having read, of late, some half dozen of these feminine novel-doses, and if we feel a little bilious on the subject, it should seem natural enough under the circumstances. Few can suffer, and smile like a martyr. Few like Scævola of old, can swallow boiling oil and milk, as it were conserve of roses. The best of these lady writers (putting aside Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Mrs. Dorr, Mrs. Southworth, Miss Pardoe, and a few others) give us, not life itself, but their remarkably narrow idea of it. They depict incidents that could not occur, and scenes that could have no real counterpart; make physicians talk in a style that would disgrace a sophomore, and lawyers argue after a fashion that would exclude them from a country court; turn gentlemen into milkops or Apollos, and ladies into snivelling Laura Matildas or Dianas in hoops and farthingales. In short, they disgust instead of instruct their well informed readers, while their more ignorant ones may owe a life-time of remorse to the false views so complacently inculcated as social facts, and the glaring inexperience so pretentiously put forth as the quintessence of the wisdom of the world.—Sunday Times.

Out of twelve hundred places where intoxicating liquors are retailed in Chicago, only one hundred are licensed.

A Thrilling Sketch.

A BEAR FIGHT IN A TUB.

AN INCIDENT IN CALIFORNIA.

Among the many adventurous spirits who in the fall of 1850, bade farewell to their New England homes and sought in California an easier path to wealth and honors than their native land could afford them, was a young man named John Beals.

John was the youngest son of a substantial farmer in Crafton county, New Hampshire. He was too ambitious to follow in the paths of his elder brothers, who plodded steadily onward in the same course of country life that their ancestors preferred before them, and bade fair at no distant day to become the owners of thriving farms and heads of happy families. John looked beyond the plow and farm yard, and had almost decided to go forth and seek his fortune among the busy haunts of men, when the news of the gold discovery in California found its way through the valleys of the New England States, and gave the first impetus to that vast tide of emigration which was soon to flow from the east towards the west. John sat no longer. He collected all his little available property, converted it into cash, and prepared everything for his departure.

On the afternoon before he was to leave his father's roof, he walked down to the house of Capt. Miner. Nelly, the captain's fair daughter, was at home, sad and thoughtful. They visited, together, the old familiar places which he, perhaps, was never to see again, and talked in a low and serious tone. At length arrived the moment of separation.

"God bless you, Nelly," said he to the sobbing girl, while a big tear struggled from his own eyelids and rolled down his manly cheek. "God bless you! I shall be back in two or three years—rich, Nelly, rich."

The next morning John bade farewell to his father, kissed his mother and sisters, shook hands with his brothers, and a host of others who had assembled to bid him good-bye, and was soon rattling away in the old stage wagon towards the nearest railroad station.

The passage around the Cape was a rough and tempestuous one, and more than once John half regretted the step which he had taken; but his stout heart and buoyant hopes drove these thoughts away, and he arrived in California with a determination as firmly fixed as ever to carve out in the golden sands of that land of promise, the means of independence and happiness for himself and Nelly Miner.

We shall not follow young Beals through all the incidents of his eventful career in California. The history would be but a repetition of a hundred others. It is enough to say that he worked in the mines, engaged in trade, made money and lost it, turned wagoner, and again became a poor but industrious miner, always energetic, always working in the confident hope of a prosperous and successful future.

One beautiful May morning, John Beals found himself, with two companions, occupying a rude hut upon a ridge of land bordering on a little branch of the American river. This log dwelling was erected in a hollow or notch of the ridge, upon a smooth, level spot, barely large enough to afford them house room. Behind the hut, at a distance of fifty paces, rose the tall trees of a dense California forest, and in front the hollow sloped gradually, a distance of about one hundred yards, to the brink of a sheer precipice, which rose fifty feet above the surface of the water that dashed and roared among the rocks below. The three men, after an arduous 'prospecting' tour among the mountains, had decided to take up their abode and try their fortunes in this secluded spot.

A considerable portion of their route from Marysville had been over the usual emigrant trail from the east, and by means of a wagon and a pair of mules they had succeeded in bringing to their summer residence an abundant supply of the necessary materials for a long sojourn in the wilderness.

As John Beals, one pleasant morning, stood at the threshold of their cottage, at early dawn, he paused a moment to enjoy the breath of fresh air which fanned his cheek, and to watch the golden sunshine, stealing slowly downward from the sharp peak of the opposite mountain. It was a lovely sight—nature awakening from repose into the bright activity of day. But while the soul of the miner involuntarily drank in the beauties of the mountain scenery, his thoughts were soon busy in another and less poetical direction. For several successive nights their camp had been visited by the grizzly bears; upon one occasion a mule had been killed and devoured by the unwelcome intruders, and he was devising in his mind a plan for killing or fighting away the troublesome and dangerous beasts. John was of a fearless disposition and fond of adventure, and rejoiced in any opportunity to vary the tedious monotony of camp life. As he was revolving the matter in his mind, his eye fell upon a large tub, or cask, which they had brought in their wagon from Marysville, thinking it might prove useful for some of their domestic purposes in the woods, as well as for a packing box for their light stores during the journey. His eye brightened, and he instantly conceived a curious and daring project, which he resolved to lose no time in putting into execution.

The cask was amply large for a man to turn about in it. That evening John Beals, armed with a pair of heavy revolvers and a long knife, descended himself within it. His companions headed it up firmly, fastened a shoulder of venison upon its top, to serve as a bait, and retired within the hut, leaving John alone, to watch the approach of the bears through four small apertures which he had cut in the side of his novel sentry box.

As may be imagined the first hours of the night passed heavily enough, and at length the sentinel of the tub, notwithstanding the constraint of his fortress, fell into a troubled slumber. His dreams, however, were not of

long duration; he was awakened by a series of sudden jerks. A moment elapsed before he could recall his scattered sense. Then, upon looking around him, he discovered that one of the loop holes in the side of the cask was covered by a large body, pressing against it from the outside. Quick as thought, he pointed the muzzle of his pistol through the aperture, and fired. A short hoarse growl announced that his shot had taken effect, and at the same moment he beheld a huge bear, which had been leaning on its hind legs against the cask and paying its respects to the venison above, drop upon all-fours, and angrily turn its head from side to side, as if anxious to discover the whereabouts of its mysterious assailant. Beside it stood two half-grown bears, which seemed as much astonished as their mother at this unexpected attack from an unknown enemy. Without waiting, however, for them to recover from their surprise, John took a careful aim at the nearest of the two cubs, and fired a second time—and this time with a more successful result than at first, for the young bear, shot through the brain, fell dead upon the spot.

But this last shot, although it lessened the number of his enemies, had also informed the others of the location of the hunter. With fearful growls they rushed to the cask, and overturned it in an instant, endeavoring to reach its inmate. They bit its corners with their strong teeth, and rolled it to and fro with their powerful paws. Whenever they came within range of our hero's vision, however, they were greeted by a pistol bullet. Once the young bear succeeded in thrusting its paw through one of the loop-holes of his portable castle and tore the leggings of the dauntless garrison in a most disastrous manner. But he was obliged to withdraw it in a hurry, mangled and bleeding from a severe skin cut.

During this excitement on the part of the bears, John remained as calm and cool as an October evening. Secure in the strength of his wooden fortress, he laughed heartily at the awkward attempts of Mrs. Bruin and son to wreak their vengeance upon his offending head, and rather enjoyed than otherwise, the repeated somersets which he was forced to make with each evolution of the cask. Grizzley bears are as brave as they are formidable, and when wounded rarely fly from an enemy. In this case, when they found that all their efforts were in vain, and their hidden adversary was beyond their reach, they became actually beside themselves with rage. Withdrawing to a short distance they regarded with flashing eyes the fearful tub, which had proved more impregnable to their attacks than did Sevastopol to the approaches of the allies. At length the cub, which was badly wounded, and withal, somewhat of a philosopher in his way, lowered his tail and trotted off, limping to the woods. The old bear, being made of sterner stuff, resolved never to 'give it up so,' and rallied herself for a last grand charge. It was a glorious effort, and perhaps if she had witnessed its result, she might have deemed it a successful one. All her scratches and bites, however, were of no avail, but at length giving the cask a last indignant push, she too, despairingly deserted the field, wounded and bleeding, and sought ignoble safety in flight. She was found dead of her wounds on the following day, a mile and a half from the scene of battle.

The last push, however, was an unfortunate one for our hero Diogenes. The cask, at the time, was forced to the edge of the slope, and the impetus thus given, was sufficient to send it rolling slowly down the declivity. It gathered momentum as it advanced, and before the partners of John Beals, who had watched with wondering and delighted eyes, the progress of the curious conflict, could rush from their cottage and arrest its progress, it had bounded over the edge of the high precipice, and leaped far down among the jagged rocks of the river bed below.

The feeling of John Beals, during the brief space of time that he was rolling down the hill, immersed in that terrible prison, cannot be described with a pen. He knew his situation, he knew that in all probability, ere the lapse of another moment, he should be a lifeless and disfigured corpse. There was no time, not even a stone or bush which might by any possibility check his descent; his main reliance was on his companions, and when he felt, by the increasing rapidity of his revolutions, that there was no longer any aid to be expected from them, he only hoped in God. Some men, in such a position, would have lost their senses. His mind never was clearer, although his brain whirled round with every turn of the tub. In that brief interval his thoughts took wing to the home of childhood, and he afterwards said that during the few seconds when he was falling from the cliff, the whole scene of his last interview with Nelly Miner came before his mind, and he distinctly recalled every word of his conversation with her on the evening previous to his departure.

By a miracle the hunter escaped with his life. The cask was dashed into pieces, and for a time there was no such person as John Beals in the world of consciousness. His friends found him bleeding, senseless, and almost drowned in an eddy of the stream, a few rods below the spot where he had fallen. He had received, however, no fatal or lasting injuries. No bones were broken; and by the kind care of his companions, well skilled as they were in the treatment of wounds and bruises, he recovered.

During his illness of two long weeks, John's thoughts reverted to home, and he resolved to waste no more of his young years in vain struggles for wealth, but, rich or poor, to return to New England at the close of the season. He did return, but happily not as he had left. During the summer, as if to recompense for his toils, fortune smiled upon him. His claim proved to be valuable. After gathering a large quantity of gold, he sold his claim for a nearly equal amount, and bidding farewell to a California life, returned home with means to render him, if content to live in frugal country style, independent for

life. He had imbibed a distaste for adventure of every kind, and declared that he would turn farmer and never leave New England again. For the purpose of fortifying himself in his praiseworthy resolution, he married Nelly Miner, and the happy pair now live in that beautiful little cottage directly opposite the minister's house on Front street. John's four years of California life have given him a great reputation as a travelling man. He is much respected, and if he joins the right party at the right time, will undoubtedly become a prominent member of the community.

Reader, if, by chance, you should be detained in Green Hollow over Sunday, and are desirous of listening to a simple, earnest and effective sermon, you should attend the village church. Then, on the right hand side as you enter, in the fifth pew from the door, you will see John Beals and his beautiful wife. They have been married nearly a year, and their bonds of affection have been strengthened. Envy not their happiness but emulate their example.

From the Raleigh Standard.

Letter from Gov. Reid.

We take pleasure in laying before our readers the following letter from Hon. David S. Reid, disproving the charge that Mr. Buchanan voted for or favored the Bankrupt law, and also showing the real character of the present contest for the Presidency. Gov. Reid, by his residence in Washington, has had excellent opportunities for forming a correct opinion as to the condition of public affairs. This opinion he here gives to the people of his State without reserve; and the character of the man is a sufficient guarantee that it is well-considered, unselfish, and sincere. We trust it may not be without its effect in the coming elections. David S. Reid is the steadfast friend of the people of this State, and has never misled or deceived them. He raises his voice to warn them of the dangers ahead, and invokes them to make common cause against the enemies of the Constitution and the Union. We repeat, it is the voice of a friend—a man whose judgment is seldom at fault, and who can have no motive to deceive or improperly influence his countrymen.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 18, 1856.

MESSRS. HOLDEN & WILSON:—I have recently received letters from various points in our State, informing me that the Hon. James Buchanan is charged by the political friends of Mr. Fillmore with having voted for the Bankrupt law of 1841. To save the trouble of answering these enquiries separately, I have written this letter for publication, giving a statement of the facts as I find them.

At the time this act was passed Mr. Buchanan was in the United States Senate, and on July 24, 1841, he is recorded as voting against the passage of the Bankrupt bill.—See Senate Journal for that session, page 115. On the same day Mr. Buchanan made a speech against the bill. See Appendix to Congressional Globe for that session, page 205.

On February 25, 1843, Mr. Buchanan is recorded as voting for the repeal of the Bankrupt law. See Senate Journal for that session, page 229.

When the act passed Mr. Fillmore was a member of the House of Representatives, and on August 18, 1841, he is recorded as voting for the Bankrupt bill. See House Journal for that session, page 378. Mr. Fillmore made a speech in favor of the passage of the bill, August 16, 1841. See Appendix to Congressional Globe for that session, page 480.

On January 17, 1843, Millard Fillmore is recorded as voting against the repeal of the Bankrupt act. See House Journal for that session, page 215.

It will, therefore, be seen that Mr. Buchanan did not vote for the Bankrupt law, but that Mr. Fillmore did; and moreover that Mr. Buchanan voted for the repeal of the law, while Mr. Fillmore voted against the repeal.

The ensuing Presidential election will be the most important that has ever taken place since the adoption of the Federal Constitution; and as there ought to be no difference of opinion among the people of North Carolina upon the great issue involved, it is to be regretted that a large party are engaged in a course calculated to prove disastrous to the interests of the South and fatal to the principles of the Constitution. The larger number of those who support Mr. Fillmore are no doubt actuated by pure and patriotic motives; but we must remember that this fact will not render their course, if it succeeds, the less fatal in its consequences to the country.—The error may be discovered too late to repair the injury it inflicts.

Every one who has taken the pains to make an impartial inquiry in regard to the state of political parties and the tone of public sentiment, must know that the contest is between Mr. Buchanan, the candidate of the Democratic Constitutional party on the one side, and Mr. Fremont, the Black Republican abolition candidate on the other. No candid well informed man will venture to express the opinion that Mr. Fillmore stands any chance to be elected by the people. Every vote, therefore, given for Mr. Fillmore weakens Mr. Buchanan and strengthens Mr. Fremont. The Know Nothing party of the North has been absorbed by the Black Republicans, and if the Southern Know Nothings should, by carrying a few Southern States for Mr. Fillmore, succeed in throwing the election into the House of Representatives, then what have we to expect? Could we reasonably hope that a sound man would be chosen by a body which has elected a black Republican of the deepest dye as its Speaker, and has thus far cast every important vote in favor of that party? It is true that in choosing a President the House votes by States, but that does not make the prospect of success more favorable at this time.

I repeat the contest is between Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Fremont. Those who prefer the

former to the latter and desire to preserve the rights of the States and maintain the Constitution, ought to vote for him, regardless of former political association. I am gratified to know that hundreds, including the masses as well as politicians—who have not heretofore acted with the Democratic party, taking the proper view of the subject, have determined to sacrifice party for the good of the country, and are giving a cordial support to Mr. Buchanan.

Mr. Fremont is a purely sectional candidate, representing a party held together by the one idea of inveterate hostility to the domestic institutions of the South, and we have nothing to hope from him. On the other hand Mr. Buchanan is the candidate of a national party; he is a pure man, a statesman of wisdom and experience, and will administer the government according to the principles of the Constitution.

The deepest interest is felt by the Constitutional men of the North and of the South in regard to the result of the August election in our State; I am sure she will neither disregard her own interests nor disappoint their expectations.

The result of the North Carolina elections has often been to me, as you well know, a source of peculiar pride and satisfaction; but I can assure you that I have never before felt so deep a solicitude for the triumph of the Democratic party, for the reason that we have never had so much staked upon the issue.

Very respectfully, &c.,

DAVID S. REID.

Singular Marriage.

A young man residing in Bordentown, who was under an engagement of marriage with a young lady, died on Friday last. Both the gentleman and lady, as well as their families, were firm believers in the doctrine of the spiritualists, and notwithstanding the death of the former, it was determined that the marriage should take place between the disembodied spirit of the young man, and the living, breathing body of his affianced bride.

Accordingly, on Sunday, the marriage ceremony was performed between the clay-cool corpse and the warm, blooming bride. It is understood that this was in compliance with the directions of the spirit of the bridegroom. The devotion of the lady to the spirit or the memory of her lover carried her through this trying ceremony without faltering; but it must lead to unhappiness, for she, no doubt considers herself as the wife of one whom she shall meet in the body nevermore. Her heart lies buried in the grave with one who should have been her guide and protector. Among all the singular things recorded of the Spiritualists, we have met with nothing parallel to this.—Phil. Journal.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—A farmer in Lincoln county, Tenn., a few days ago, while plowing, his horse and plow sunk and disappeared in the earth, leaving a hole to which no bottom has yet been found, and in which the farmer himself came near falling. His neighbors were called to the place, who, by means of ropes let him down in search of the horse and plow, to the depth of thirty or forty feet, but the further he went the larger the hole appeared, and he called to his friends to pull him up, which they did.

A young gentleman out west committed suicide in a novel manner last week. He ate a pint of dried apples and then drank water until he burst. The rash act was caused by his father forbidding him to grease his moustache with the butter knife.

AN INDULGENT MOTHER.—Mr. G. W. Kendall of the New Orleans Picayune, is answerable for the following:

"The most indulgent mother I have heard of lately lives some two and a half hours' drive from San Antonio, on the left. It was a long time before she would admit that her eldest and best beloved boy, a refractory and turbulent little fellow, richly merited a flogging; and when she finally gave in that he was entitled to a 'course of sprouts,' she contended that he should be put under the influence of chloroform before the saplings were applied. Solomon with all his wisdom, was behind the present fast age in administering to juvenile delinquents."

LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 5.—Four five-story ware-houses on Second, between Main and Water streets, were destroyed by fire to-night. Two of them were owned by Wallace & Lithgar, and were full of stove patterns, castings, &c. Loss \$30,000. Insured \$10,000. One was owned by Brady & Davis, and was filled with bagging, bale rope, cotton, whisky, bacon, &c. Insured \$35,000. The other was owned by Pitkin & Bro., and was filled with agricultural implements. Loss \$20,000.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN AT AN ENGLISH DINNER.—When, after the declaration of Independence, Franklin was minister from the United States to France, he was invited to dine with a French nobleman in company with the British Ambassador. After dinner they were taking a glass of wine, and it was proposed that each should give a sentiment or toast. The Englishman led the way, and gave:

"George the Third—like the sun in his meridian glory, he is the admiration of the world!" The Frenchman followed next and gave—

"The Queen of France: Like the moon in her bright path through the heavens, she enlightens and influences the earth."

Both now turned to Franklin, confident that he was thrown far into the background; but Franklin with great composure took up his glass, and gave—

"George Washington—Like Joshua of old, he commands the sun and the moon to stand still, and they obey him."

The Vote for Governor.

COUNTIES.	1854.		1856.	
	BRAGG, (D.)	DOCKERY, (W.)	BRAGG, (D.)	GILMER, (K. N.)
Alamance,	696	697	916	645
Alexander,	235	411	466	411
Anson,	255	902	326	750
Ashe,	550	671	734	708
Burke,	333	753	569	505
Buncombe,	562	775	958	737
Bladen,	620	426	608	481
Bertie,	410	490	469	545
Beaufort,	572	901	539	833
Brunswick,	435	416	404	468
Cabarrus,	425	624	426	665
Catawba,	736	310	968	158
Craven,	638	599	784	535
Cumberland,	1473	908	625m	000
Chowan,	283	245	291	230
Columbus,	512	304	559	306
Camden,	125	471	107	473
Carteret,	399	403	000	000
Cherokee,	427	684	000	000
Caswell,	1007	220	1120	211
Chatham,	1017	1137	1166	1062
Caldwell,	249	620	438	425
Currituck,	544	158	000	000
Cleveland,	978	336	1109	138
Davidson,	679	1292	823	1199
Davie,	364	610	000	000
Duplin,	1061	325	1113	155
Edgecombe,	1404	155	1565	189
Forsythe,	897	802	1050	926
Franklin,	713	339	744	334
Gaston,	808	138	000	000
Granville,	1078	995	1225	994
Guilford,	528	1615	571	2059
Greene,	353	351	432	289
Gates,	522	351	50m	000
Haywood,	345	350	537	254
Halifax,	584	551	736	584
Hertford,	237	306	335	393
Hyde,	303	397	000	000
Henderson,	243	687	668	647
Iredell,	392	1256	351	1349
Jackson,	366	255	000	000
Jones,	230	229	261	180
Johnston,	936	744	1036	817
Lenoir,	394	274	499	263
Lincoln,	573	296	614	222
Madson,	428	311	575	250
Martin,	696	299	706	340
McDowell,	217	674	536	395
Moore,	217	674	733	677
Montgomery,	145	741	211	725
Macon,	229	390	G's maj.	29
Mecklenburg,	1023	652	1024	623
Nash,	1115	95	1107	93
New Hanover,	1109	424	1522	570
Northampton,	641	490	695	428
Onslow,	596	238	771	108
Orange,	963	1080	1119	1045
Pasquotank,	331	496	330	502
Perquimans,	343	334	000	m41
Pitt,	725	708	773	716
Person,	601	331	678	384
Robeson,	782	679	773	669
Rockingham,	1036	310	1168	439
Rowan,	932	976	885	905
Rutherford,	621	1019	1070	781
Randolph,	403	1378	566	1281
Richmond,	113	608	246	556
Sampson,	860	599	990	497
Surry,	797	464	877	579
Stokes,	636	437	769	498
Stanly,	95	874	166	797
Tyrrel,	109	375	124	309
Union,	729	472	835	273
Wake,	1541	1170	1693	1124
Warren,	754	168	819	101
Washington,	245	388	261	377
Watauga,	157	428	000	000
Wayne,	1145	304	1332	274
Wilkes,	325	1261	609	1264
Yadkin,	650	768	633	888
Yancy,	639	349	810	320
48,706		46,820	00,000	00,000
46,820		00,000	00,000	
Bragg's maj.	2,085	B's maj.	0,000	

Quite a Flurry.

The politicians of both sides in Virginia are just now in a stew over the development of a newly formed Know Nothing League operating in secret throughout that State. It will be remembered that not long since the Know Nothing Councils of Virginia formally abandoned all secrecy in politics, and their orators and press have ever since been "blowing" amazingly over their patriotism is so doing.

It seems, while endeavoring to make capital out of that act, their managing men have been completing their arrangements again to open their dens and culverts at midnight.—There can be no doubt of the existence of this League, which is in direct contradiction to the pledges involved in the action of the Virginia Know Nothing State Convention, formally abandoning secrecy as an element of their political organization. Chas. Stuart, Esq., of Alexandria, elected one of the Vice Presidents of the new secret League above described, in a card recently published in the Alexandria *Sentinel*, declines the honor, and intimates the purpose of voting for Buchanan and Breckenridge.—*Wash. Star*, Aug. 8.

Consular Appointments.

WASHINGTON, August 11.

Amos B. Corwin, of Ohio, has been appointed Consul to Panama, vice Col. Ward, Texas, removed; also, Clements, of the District of Columbia, has been appointed Consul to Pernambuco, in the place of William Lilly, removed. Serious charges have been proved against both Consuls.

VALUE OF SLAVE PROPERTY.—It is stated that the value of the slave property at the South is not less than two thousand millions of dollars, a sum equal to one-fourth the value of all the other property in the United States, as shown by the last census. Do the Abolitionists expect to annihilate this amount of property without resistance.

Destructive Fire.

NEW YORK, August 10.

Messrs. Milder's safe factory at Brooklyn, was destroyed by a boiler explosion yesterday, which killed 5 men, and wounded 15.

THE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, August 21, 1856.



Democratic Republican Ticket.

For President:

JAS. BUCHANAN,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

For Vice President:

JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE,
OF KENTUCKY.

ELECTORS

For President and Vice President.

For the State at Large:
HENRY M. SHAW, OF CURRITUCK,
SAMUEL P. HILL, OF CASWELL.

Districts:

1st Dist., W. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
2d " W. J. BLOW, of Pitt,
3d " M. B. SMITH, of New Hanover,
4th " GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th " S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
6th " JOHN M. CLEMENT, of Davie,
7th " R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg,
8th " W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

We see it proclaimed that Mr. Fillmore is three thousand stronger in this District than Mr. Gilmer, the K. N. candidate for Governor proved to be. We all recollect very distinctly how, only a few weeks since, the speakers and writers of the secret order proclaimed that Mr. Gilmer would sweep the mountains. He was the man for the times—a host within himself, and was going to demolish Gov. Bragg at a distressing rate. How changed! Poor Gilmer! His friends, lately so enthusiastic, now declare in substance, that he is a very poor shoot, indeed; so poor that he falls three thousand votes behind his party strength in this District! Truly, Gilmer has reason to cry, "save me from my friends."

But is it true that Mr. Fillmore is stronger than Mr. Gilmer? We assert that it is not. On the contrary, we venture the assertion that Fillmore will not get Gilmer's vote in this District, by a long shot. The contest in November is one of vastly more importance than that just decided. Under the administration of either Bragg or Gilmer the rights of the South could suffer no detriment. They are both southern men, and though Bragg occupies decidedly the best position, so far as the influence proceeding from the election is concerned, yet both are identified with the South. Not so in the contest for the Presidency. The truth is, and the insane ravings of blind partisans cannot change its complexion, the contest for the Presidency is between Buchanan and Fremont. Mr. Fillmore is a mere cypher in the ring, and cannot possibly carry three States. The people of this District see how the thing stands.—They are intelligent, and cannot close their eyes to the true state of the case, and hundreds who voted for Mr. Gilmer will in November, like true men, cast their votes for Buchanan. They may prefer Mr. Fillmore, but the utter hopelessness of his case, and the startling probability which forces itself upon their attention of the election of Fremont, the "head devil" of the nigger worshippers, will cause them, for the sake of their country, to lay aside party feeling, and unite in electing a sound and conservative statesman such as is James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania.

We should think it more manly and patriotic in our K. N. friends to come out frankly and acknowledge that the people are against them, that their order is justly the object of popular suspicion and distrust, lacking, as it does, all the elements of nationality, and totally devoid of the power to quiet agitation and maintain the rights and privileges of the South; rather than be taxing their ingenuity to trump up excuses for their Waterloo defeat, and making foolish assertions as to what they will do next time. We tell them in the utmost candor and good feeling, that the people are determined to stick to the Democratic party, as the only beacon light which promises safety and protection in this age of sectional madness and pestilent fims. The National Democracy only can save us from ship-wreck. It alone of all the organizations in the land, stands upon a platform as broad as the Union, and it alone promises protection, quiet, and peace to all parts of our widely extended dominions. The people see it, feel it, know it, and thousands, aye, tens of thousands, of honest and patriotic men, of all party complexions, are rallying around the time honored banner of the great national party, as the last hope of a divided and distracted people. Let them come. A hearty welcome awaits them. And when

the battle is fought, peace restored, and the ephemeral factions which now howl through the land have passed into the silence of oblivion, we may look back with grateful hearts as we remember that the people were equal to the crisis, and by a mighty and patriotic effort rescued their beloved country from the very jaws of impending destruction.

Yellow Fever.

This disease has made its appearance in Charleston. Several cases have occurred, and great alarm is said to exist amongst the citizens, and large numbers are preparing to flee to the mountains.

Meeting of Stockholders.

See call for meeting of stockholders of the Greenville and French Broad Rail Road Company, in another column.

Delegates.

A meeting was held at Spartanburg on the 14th, and a strong delegation appointed to the Rail Road Convention at this place on the 26th instant.

A Prediction.

The New York Day Book, one of the best informed and most reliable journals in the Union, predicts that Buchanan and Breckenridge will carry every Southern State, and Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Maine, Michigan, Iowa, and Illinois.

Still They Come!

Senator James C. Jones, of Tennessee, an old line Whig, whose clarion voice has for the last twenty years roused and led to battle the Whig forces of Tennessee, has come out in a public speech for Mr. Buchanan. He does not love his principles less, but his country more. When such a man as Senator Jones acknowledges the peril of the times, and publicly declares that the only hope of the nation is the election of James Buchanan, it is high time the South should be waking up to the importance of the coming struggle.

Don't Forget

That a Convention of the friends of Internal Improvement will be held in this town on the 26th instant.

A Noble Precinct.

Gabriel's Creek Precinct, in Madison county, voted unanimously for the Democratic ticket at the late election. The vote stood—Bragg 36, Gilmer 00! Coleman 22, Vance 00! Yancey 36, Fagg 00!

Death of Rev. Richard Byrd.
Rev. Richard Byrd, for half a century a Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died a few days since at his residence in McDowell county.

FALL COURTS.

The Judges of the Superior Court will ride the Fall Circuit as follows:

Edenton,	Judge Bailey.
Newbern,	" Manly.
Raleigh,	" Saunders.
Hillsboro',	" Person.
Wilmington,	" Dick.
Salisbury,	" Caldwell.
Mountain,	" Ellis.

GOING RIGHT.

The late elections in Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas and Alabama, have resulted in the triumph of Democratic principles. A glorious harbinger of the complete union of the South upon Buchanan, for the sake of the Union.

SUPREME COURT.

This Tribunal, now in session at Morganton, has licensed the following gentlemen to practice law in the County Courts:

J. A. Jarvis, Madison county; H. L. Ray, Madison; J. S. McElroy, Yancy; S. P. Smith, Mecklenburg; W. A. Owens, Mecklenburg; L. F. Churchill, Rutherford; J. W. Alsbaugh, Forsyth.

YELLOW FEVER.

Yellow Fever is prevailing extensively among the shipping in the harbor of New York. The most rigid quarantine is kept up, but great fears are entertained of its appearance and spread in the city.

A PUFF.

Those who delight to puff a real fragrant Cigar can find an article "just suited to their mind," at Blair's.

DEATH OF A VETERAN.

Rev. George Eakin, of the Holston Conference, is dead. We learn from the Abingdon Democrat that he died suddenly in that place, on the 2d instant, at the residence of Dr. M. Y. Heiskell, aged about 80 years. He was a native of Ireland, but came to the U. States more than 60 years ago, and had been an itinerant preacher for more than half a century.

HON. A. H. STEPHENS, OF GEORGIA.—The Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian*, of July 31st, says: "We have great pleasure in announcing that this distinguished gentleman, long and well known as one of the most accomplished debaters in Congress, and for years a distinguished Old Line Whig, will speak at the Democratic Mass Meeting at Chambersburg, on Thursday, the 7th of August, in favor of Buchanan and Breckenridge.

It appears by the assessment of property just made in St. Louis, that taxation is pretty steep in that city, being two dollars and sixty cents on one hundred dollars.

Another reason for the defeat of the American ticket is to be found in the fact that the principles of the party were not sufficiently understood.—*Wilmington Herald*.

The Herald assigns the above as one of the reasons of the defeat of the K. N.'s in the late election. In the name of common sense, how long a time does it require to make the principles of the party known? One year ago, the congressional elections turned upon Know Nothingism, and from Cherokee to Currituck, the principles and organization of the order formed the staple of all public discussions. It is to be remembered, however, in vindication of the Herald's position, that the platform has been changed several times within a twelve month, and if the order is not thoroughly understood, it is attributable to its shifting and vacillating course, rather than to any want of discernment on the part of the public.

Giving up the Fight.

Bennett, of the New York Herald, who is actively engaged in promoting the fortunes of Fremont, the nigger worshippers candidate for the Presidency, thinks that unless a union can be effected between the Fillmore and Fremont forces, they will be beautifully used up in November. The Herald of the 23rd ult. says:

MORE FOLLY.—All around we hear of ratification meetings of the Republicans, and rejoicings, fireworks, &c., in honor of Fremont. In the course of next month it looks as though \$100,000 would be spent in gun powder and flummery. All this is mere folly and nonsense. As things look now, Mr. Buchanan will walk over the course. If the Republicans and Americans can be awakened to a sense of their forlorn condition and ridiculous chances, let them unite for a grand movement—otherwise the game is lost, and the less noise they make, the better it will be.

The Herald thinks Fillmore is hardly in the race.

Hon. John M. Clayton.

The Washington Union of the 7th ult., says: "Senator Bayard, of Delaware, addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting at Dover, in his State, on the 24th ult., in the course of his eloquent speech he announced that his colleague in the Senate, the Hon. John M. Clayton, would under no circumstances support either Fremont or Fillmore for the Presidency; and we understand that this announcement was made with the entire approval of Mr. Clayton. The distinguished Delaware Senator is not the man to stand neutral in a crisis like this, and therefore we shall be disappointed if we do not find him on the side of Buchanan before the election."

The New Governor of Kansas.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, of July 29, says: "The President has nominated to the Senate John W. Geary, of Pennsylvania, to be Governor of Kansas in the place of Shannon, removed. Mr. Geary, for many years a civil engineer, was elected Colonel of the second Pennsylvania Regiment in the Mexican war. He was appointed by President Polk, in 1849, to proceed to California as Postmaster of San Francisco. He was subsequently appointed by General Riley, Judge or Alcade. He was the first Mayor of San Francisco under the city charter, and was appointed by the State Legislature a member of the Board of Commissioners for the funded debt. He is represented as being forty years of age and admirably fitted for the discharge of the duties of the office to which the President has appointed him.

THE TENNESSEE AND VIRGINIA RAILROAD.—The Knoxville Register announces that the cars on this railroad have reached Russellville, in Jefferson county, about fifty miles above Knoxville; at that point track laying will cease, for the present. A considerable amount of grading is yet to be done above Russellville. The Virginia and Tennessee road is expected to reach the State line by the first of October next, and then the track laying on the E. T. and Va. road will commence at that point and proceed in this direction, until the connection is made at Russellville.

The distance between Russellville and the State line is about seventy miles. The road is expected to be completed during the ensuing year.

THE RING OF THE RIGHT METAL.—The New York Daily News, of July 31st, announcing the unanimous return of Messrs. Brooks and Keitt to Congress from South Carolina, says: "We were pleased to see by the telegraph report, of last evening, that these able representatives, who were driven from the House by the Black 'Republicans,' have been returned almost unanimously by their constituents. Why do not these tender hearted 'Nigger Worshippers' drive Fremont out of their own party, for attacking Foote in the Senate Chamber, and challenging Col. Mason in a most brutal manner to deadly combat?"

SIZE OF THE WEST.—Illinois would make forty such States as Rhode Island and Minnesota sixty. Missouri is larger than all New England. Ohio exceeds either Ireland or Scotland, or Portugal, and equals Belgium and Switzerland together. Missouri is more than half as large as Italy, and larger than Denmark, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland. Missouri and Illinois are larger than England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

The New York Herald, speaking of the late elections, says—

The late elections in North Carolina, Kentucky, Arkansas, Missouri and Iowa, in our opinion, conclusively establish these three points, to wit:

1. That there is "not the ghost of a chance for Mr. Fillmore," even in the South.
2. That the contest is a sectional contest—Mr. Buchanan being the Southern and Colonel Fremont the Northern candidate.
3. That the present Buchanan party is the most ultra and exclusively sectional party of any party claiming to be national that has ever existed in the United States.

Our first point requires very little argument to make it good. The late results in North Carolina and Kentucky—two of the three or four Southern States claimed for Mr. Fillmore—tell their own story: The revolution against the Fillmoreites in Kentucky is particularly significant. It was their Southern stronghold; and having lost it, what other Southern State can be expected to stop at the uncertain and unreliable half-way house of Fillmore, when the whole North is rallying for Fremont and the whole South is moving for Buchanan? The first report from Arkansas, to the effect that that State had gone for the Fillmore party, was but a momentary delusion. Arkansas adheres to her Democratic antecedents as inflexibly as Virginia. In a word, the late results in the South, in our judgment, close up the accounts of the Know Nothing party, leave Mr. Fillmore without "the ghost of a chance" for a solitary electoral vote, and reduce this presidential struggle to an inevitable election by the people of Fremont or Buchanan.

A treaty was signed in Washington, on Thursday, between the head men of the Creek Nation and the Secretary of the Interior, by the terms of which the Indians are to receive \$1,000,000 for Alabama land claims, &c., \$200,000 to be applied to agricultural purposes, and the balance to be divided per capita among the tribe.

A bill loaning six hundred thousand dollars per mile to the Railroad Company, embracing the Texas Railroad Company, has passed both Houses of the Texas Legislature, by a vote of more than two-thirds.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.—The total receipts and expenditures of the United States Government, for the quarter ending June 30th, have just been published, as follows: Receipts, \$18,902,634 10; expenditures, \$22,780,721, 22. Excess of expenses, \$3,878,087 00.

B. B. Groom, Esq., of Clark county, Ky., sold a few days ago, one hundred and nine head of two year old mules at \$175 each.

A railroad is talked of from Chicago to Galveston—distance one thousand and twenty miles.

The crops in Texas are reported to be unusually fine—cotton, corn, wheat and even mast will be in abundance.

DOES HE DENY IT?—Does Mr. Fillmore deny taking the following oath when initiated into the know nothing order.

"I do promise and swear that I will vote for and support for all political offices third or Union-degree members in preference to all others.

"In the presence of Almighty God and these witnesses, I do solemnly promise and swear that I will in all political matters, so far as this [know nothing] order is concerned, comply with the will of the majority, (not contrary to the constitution of the United States and the State of New York,) though it may conflict with my personal preference."

BUNCOMBE COUNTY, Aug. 14, 1856.

MR. EDITOR:—I have been a member of the know nothing Order—I am so no longer, and want the public to know it.

Respectfully,

D. R. MCGRAW.

LITERARY HONORS.—Yale College has immortalized herself by conferring the degree LL. D. on Hon. Charles Sumner and Jacob Stanwood, esq., both of whom were caned for licentious speech.

THE GALS AND THE MAINE LAW.—Quaker young ladies in the Maine Law States, it is said, still continue to kiss the lips of the young temperance men to see if they have been tampering with liquor. Just imagine a beautiful young girl approaching you, young temperance man, with all the dignity of an executive officer, and the innocence of a dove, with the charge: "Mr. Jones, the ladies believe you are in the habit of tampering with liquor, and they have appointed me to examine you according to our established rules—are you willing?" You must acquiesce. She steps gently up to you, lays her soft white arm around your neck, dashes back her raven curls, raises her sylph-like form upon her tip-toes, and with her angelic features lit up with a smile as heaven, places her rich, rosy, pouty, sweet, sugar, molasses, strawberry, honey-suckle, sun flower, rosebud, nectar lips against yours, and (Oh, Jerusalem! hold us!) buses you, by cracky! Hurrah! for the gals and the Maine Law, and death to all opposition.

The Evening Gazette desiring to know what the difference is between a popular spring dish and a man with the ague, answers the question itself by saying that one is a baked shad and the other is shaked bad.

WORTHY OF A YANKEE.—A complete restaurant on wheels, comprising kitchen, eating rooms, &c., is now to be seen daily circulating about the streets of Lyons. At regular hours the establishment pulls up in front of the silk and other manufactories employing a large number of hands, and the enterprising proprietor, it is added, is rapidly making a fortune.

There were seven deaths in Boston from sun-stroke on Saturday and Sunday of last week.

THE RESULT.

The Raleigh Standard has returns

Mr. Buchanan in Favor of Adding a Foreign Slave State to the South.

The highest evidence on a Northern statesman can give of his soundness on the slavery question is to advocate the annexation of a slave State to the Union. If we can prove that Mr. Buchanan is in favor of this proposition, we will effectually stop the mouths of all the senseless brawlers at the South who falsely and ignorantly pretend to question the soundness of James Buchanan on the slavery question. The proof of it is contained in the message of the President of the United States transmitting to the House of Representatives "a communication touching matters disturbing the friendly relations between this government and the government of Spain; also a report as to the object of the meeting of the American Ministers at Ostend." At page 127 of this pamphlet is found a despatch, dated Aix la Chapelle, October 18, 1854, addressed to Wm. L. Marcy, Secretary of State, and signed by James Buchanan, J. Y. Mason and Pierre Soule. It is the famous Ostend manifesto. We quote a paragraph or two from it:

AIX LA CHAPPELLE, Oct. 18, 1854.
SIR: The undersigned, in compliance with the wish expressed by the President in several confidential despatches you have addressed to us, respectively, to that effect, have met in conference, first at Ostend, in Belgium, on the 9th, 10th and 11th instant, and then at Aix la Chapelle, in Prussia, on the days next following, up to the date hereof. There has been a full and unreserved interchange of views and sentiments between us which we are most happy to inform you has resulted in a cordial coincidence of opinion on the grave and important subjects submitted to our consideration. We have arrived at the conclusion, and are thoroughly convinced that an immediate and earnest effort ought to be made by the Government of the United States to purchase Cuba from Spain, at any price for which it can be obtained, not exceeding the sum of \$10,000,000.

After we shall have offered Spain a price for Cuba, far beyond its present value, and this shall have been refused, it will then be time to consider the question, does Cuba, in the possession of Spain, seriously endanger our internal peace and the existence of our cherished Union?

Should this question be answered in the affirmative, then by every law, human and divine, we shall be justified in wresting it from Spain, if we possess the power; and this upon the very same principle that would justify the individual in tearing down the burning house of his neighbor if there was no other means of preventing the flames from destroying his own home.

Under such circumstances we ought neither to count the cost nor regard the odds which Spain might enlist against us. We forbear to enter into the question, whether the present condition of the island would justify such a measure? We should however, be recreant to our duty, be unworthy of our gallant forefathers, and commit base treason against our property, should we permit Cuba to be Africanized and become a second St. Domingo, with all its attendant horrors to the white race, and suffer the flames to extend to our own neighboring shores, seriously to endanger or actually to consume the fair fabric of our Union.

JAMES BUCHANAN.
J. Y. MASON.
PIERRE SOULE.

To W. L. MARCY.
This proof is conclusive. There can be no denying that on October 18, 1854, James Buchanan was in favor of annexing Cuba, a slave holding State, to the Union in order to save it from being abolished. What say his detractors now to his soundness on the slavery question?

We forbear to contrast the bold, statesman-like and Southern views of James Buchanan, in respect to Cuba, with the timid, shuffling and cowardly policy of Millard Fillmore, who suffered Crittenden and his brave patriots to be shot like dogs, and then attempted to screen himself from popular odium by dismissing the Consul who acted under his instructions, and obeyed them to the letter. But the Southern people will mark the contrast, and remember it too, in November next, when they cast their votes for a President under whose administration the fate of Cuba will, probably, be settled for weal or woe.—Times and Sentinel.

Later from California.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 12.
The Daniel Webster has arrived, with San Francisco dates of the 21st. The Golden Age brought down \$2,000,000 in gold. San Francisco was more quiet. C. Lilly and several others under arrest had been released on bail to settle their affairs. County officers had been called on to resign their posts.

Fires had occurred at Placerville, Marysville and Georgetown, causing immense loss. Accounts from the mines are favorable. Gen. Wool was ill. The war in Southern Oregon has ended, the Indians having been routed.

From Central America it is stated that Rivas had declared against Walker, and captured Leon, which he was fortifying, having been joined by 3,000 Guatemalians. Walker at the head of 1,000 effective men would attack Leon and the Americans were sanguine of success. It was expected that the Costa Ricans would again attack Walker. A fleet of British ships was at San Juan. The British screw steamer Panama was wrecked near Fanner, and proved a total loss. The crew was saved.

SWIMMING THE RAPIDS OF NIAGARA.—A most daring and perilous feat was performed at Niagara Falls, Thursday. A man named P. Jackson actually swam across Niagara River, between the Falls and the Suspension Bridge. This, we believe, is the first time the feat was ever attempted. It was successfully performed in the presence of a large number of spectators.

HEALTH OF HAVANA.—New York, Aug. 11.—Advices received at this port from Havana, are to the effect that the fever had become generally prevalent, and that many American captains had died of it.

An Eastern paper says that in the State of Maine there are one hundred and fifty Baptist Churches destitute of pastors.

Terrible Colliery Explosion in England. One Hundred and Ten Lives Lost.

An explosion occurred on Tuesday, the 15th inst., in the colliery of Messrs. Insole & Co., at Cymmer, situated in the Rhondda Valley, about fourteen miles above Cardiff, has produced consequences hitherto unparalleled in the melancholy history of colliery accidents in South Wales.

It appears that on Tuesday morning one hundred and sixteen or one hundred and seventeen men and boys went down into the Cymmer pit, little anticipating the horrid catastrophe about to occur. The two firemen whose duty it was to examine the pit, to ascertain if there was any foul air or gas in it, reascended at about 6 o'clock, pronouncing the pit safe. In less than an hour after—indeed before some had stripped off their clothes to commence work—the terrible gas exploded; and the affrighted people ran hither and thither for a few moments. Then one fell in the dark, and others staggering along stumbled on their dead companions, and fell dead also. Here some were struggling amid the tortures of the fire. There a tram full of boys, all dead; and in other places, in sidings or niches in the level, men had sat down to await their fearful doom, and had died with their elbows resting on their knees and their faces buried in their hands. Some had struggled forward, no doubt hoping to reach the airways and possibly escape.

When the report of the explosion was heard on the surface, it was too well apprehended what had occurred. Rumor says that for a day or two previously indications had been given of what was about to occur—"Blowers," or casual explosions of gas, had taken place. Two doorways had been blown down only on the previous day, and there were too many reasons to believe from the quantity of electricity with which the air had been charged, that an explosion of a more extensive nature might take place. This was too fully verified; and of the two hundred colliers who worked in the Cymmer Colliery, more than one half were at a moment's notice swept into eternity. One hundred and sixteen human beings went down into the pit of death that morning, and of that host only six returned alive.

The screams of the wives and mothers at the mouth of the pit—those women congregated there to await and recognize the dead; as during the long interval that ensued between the period when the first intelligence of the explosion spread, on Tuesday morning, till the last body was brought out, on the morning of Wednesday, were frightful and distressing. All day long the brave fellows who ventured down alone in the face of death, to bring up the dead, sent up the bodies of the unfortunate men and boys who had perished, and when these were brought to the surface, the recognition of a beloved husband or darling child awoke harrowing cries. On Wednesday morning the one-hundred-and-tenth body was brought out, and it was left to conjecture whether any still lay in the pit of death. It was supposed, however, that all who had perished were now brought up.

Workmen were immediately put on to supply coffins for the dead. There they were, working hastily with the saw and plane, to construct rude shells in which to deposit the unfortunate dead in their untimely graves, amid the crowds of eager people, still waiting to see the last of the dreadful catastrophe.

Terrific Storm.

NEW ORLEANS, August 14.
A tremendous storm of wind and rain commenced here on Tuesday, which has hardly yet abated. Immense damage has been done, all the streets of the city having been flooded. The waters of Lake Pontchartrain were blown black, submerging the plantations along the Jackson Railroad for many miles, and causing enormous loss.

It was reported yesterday that the last island summer resort on the Gulf, had been submerged, and all the buildings swept away, causing the loss of 137 lives. The steamer Star, a small packet, was blown ashore a few hundred yards from the hotel on that island, and wrecked. It was reported that 250 persons were clinging to her. A steambot has been despatched to her assistance. The island was mostly frequented by planters in the neighboring parishes, and contained a large hotel, with numerous cottages, all of which are gone. The water rose at the rate of one foot per minute, and at last accounts was five feet deep all over the island. The weather is still deeply and rainy. Great losses are reported from every quarter.

Poor Donelson.

Ignored by his own party, and literally used up by the Democratic press, he is truly an object of pity. If the Know Nothings make charges against the Democracy or its candidates, up rises Donelson's ghost, and curses them to silence. If they applaud Fillmore, up rises Donelson's ghost, and turns the approvals into curses. The Know Nothings are greatly exercised because Martin Van Buren chooses to vote for Buchanan—and lo and behold! Donelson's ghost rises up and breaks Fillmore's head with Van Buren's stick. Thus wrote Donelson in 1851:

"If Mr. Van Buren consented to be called a Free-soiler, in what respect would he differ from Mr. Fillmore, from Mr. Webster or Mr. Winthrop? The public have not forgotten the letter of the first of these gentlemen, in which he avowed his sanction of the principle which excluded slavery from the Territory of the United States; nor the great merit of the other gentleman who claimed the Wilmot proviso as his own measure; nor of the last, who so valiantly clattered in the House for the glory of a Winthrop proviso, founded on the same principles, and calculated to strike so strong a blow at the efforts of the Democratic members to ally the agitations growing out of the whole subject of slavery, but adhering to the platform on which Mr. Van Buren stood in 1836, and which was so eloquently vindicated by Silas Wright, both before and after the nomination of Mr. Polk."

[Fed. Union, July 29.]

A late French journal speaks of a new religious sect sprung up in the United States, which it calls "adorateurs des negres." This is the French, I suppose, for "nigger worshippers."

Truth.—A bad workman quarrels with his tools.

Another K. N. Fraud Exposed.

The K. N. journals are publishing a circular letter addressed to postmasters, signed Perrin M. Brown, Jr., setting forth that it has been decided by leading Democrats at Washington City to assess each postmaster in the country for the success of the Democratic ticket, and requiring them to pay so much to him for that purpose, &c. This whole affair is a forgery—a base black Republican lie. It has been caught up and used in the South; and so it seems the black Republicans manufacture the lies against the Democrats, and the Southern K. N. journals use them. The following letter from the Postmaster General to the Troy Budget brands the whole thing as it deserves:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
July 12th, 1856.
DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 10th instant has just been received, for which I am much indebted. The circular signed "Perrin M. Brown," addressed to the Post Master of Lansingburgh, and forwarded by you is an infamous fraud. There is no person of that name in this city; but some individual assuming it, engaged a box in the post office here, with a view to aid him in carrying out his dishonest purpose, and but for the timely exposure which has been made of it, would no doubt have succeeded, to some extent at least. As soon as the matter was brought to my knowledge, I gave instructions for his arrest; but he has not since ventured to call for his letters.

If any are received, they will go to the Dead Letter office, and any money they may contain will be returned to the writers. I am, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES CAMPBELL.

Decidedly Rich.

The Carolina Times, speaking of the recent caning affair at the Metropolitan Hotel, New York, has the following:
"It will be remembered that an account of a caning at the Metropolitan Hotel, by Mr. Vicks, who thrashed Stanwood severely, appeared in our columns a few days since. Connected with Mr. Vicks, we have a tale to unfold which will make the abolitionists of Philadelphia feel very cheap."

"It seems that when Mr. Vicks was about to leave North Carolina in company with Mr. Haywood on a Northern pleasure tour, he was requested by the State authorities to take with him a negro who had been sentenced to banishment from North Carolina for a glaring outrage upon the laws of that State. Mr. V. consented, and on his arrival at the Hotel in Philadelphia he registered his name Vicks and servant. Soon after, the Abolitionists appeared and used every persuasion to induce the negro to abscond; and he informed Mr. V. that they had offered him \$50 to run off. Mr. V. advised the boy to demand \$100. The amount was paid and the banished negro who was taken to the North to be left there, received aid unexpectedly and is now residing among a class of people altogether worthy his association."

COL. FREMONT'S QUALIFICATIONS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.—Mr. Thompson, one of Kentucky's U. S. Senators, in his speech of July 1st, on the Kansas bill, &c., thus refers to one of the candidates for the Presidency.

I have nothing to say against Colonel Fremont. No doubt he is an intelligent gentleman, traveller, a learned man; but he has no conversancy with public affairs, no experience in public matters, no sympathy or connection with the wants of the community scattered over the limits of the confederacy. It is almost incomprehensible to me that any party should put up a man whose great recommendation is that he lay in a snow drift as long nearly as a frog would lay frozen on the north side of a hill in Massachusetts or New Hampshire before he was cut out; and that he eat a dozen miles and forty jackasses, just as a wolf would devour anything he could to keep from starvation. [Laughter.] These are his qualifications for the Presidency. If the official duty and business of the Chief Executive of the Union was to eat mules, the best selection I know of in America has been made. It was a "nomination not fit" to be made, and is an insult to the intelligence of the people.

Hogs.—The purchase of stock of hogs for fattening purposes has commenced quite briskly. We have heard of purchases at from \$4.25 to \$5 gross, though both buyer and seller are at a loss as to price. Until corn prospects are better settled some one will be stuck. The hogs are more plentiful than usual, and unless corn falls must rate lower than last season, the price being governed by the ratio of demand to supply.—Wheeling Intelligencer.

A young girl, aged 17 years, committed suicide a few days ago in Philadelphia by swallowing a large quantity of poison.—The only reason that could be ascertained for the rash act was that her mother had refused to purchase her a new frock.

It is ever under the name of some virtues that political crimes are perpetrated.

Bye-and-Bye.

There's a little mischief-making
Elfin, who is ever nigh,
Thwarting every undertaking,
And his name is "Bye-and-Bye."
What we ought to do this minute
Will be better done, he'll cry,
If to-morrow we begin it—
"Put it off"—says "Bye-and-Bye."

Those who heed his treacherous wooing,
Will her faithless guidance rue;
What we always put off doing,
Clearly, we shall never do.
We shall reach what we endeavor
If on "Now" we more rely,
But unto the realms of "Never"
Leads the pilot "Bye-and-Bye."

PIANOS—MUSIC.

A LARGE and well selected stock of the best maker's PIANOS, may be found at all times at
Ramsay's Music Store,
178 Richardson Street, Columbia, S. C.
Special attention is invited to the famous Hallett, Davis & Co's Piano, so superior in tone, finish and durability.
Columbia, August 18, 1856—1y

Greenville and French Broad Rail Road.

THE Directors of this Company have selected Tuesday the 26th inst. for the Annual Meeting of Stockholders, to elect Officers, &c. It is desired that there be full attendance. T. G. MASSIE, Sec.
Aug. 21, 1856.

James' Neuralgic Liquid.

A certain cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramp Colic, &c. Just received and for sale at Aug. 21.

12 Dozen
Webster's Elementary Spelling Book on hand and ready for distribution, at ASTON'S.
June 6.

Molasses.

800 Gallons Molasses, as good, if not the best, ever offered for sale in this country. SMITH BAIRD & CO.
May 1, 1856. 1f

To the Overseers of the Western Turnpike Road.

You are hereby notified to have your Road worked out, and put in good order, forthwith. If you do not, at September Court you may expect to pay cost, for some portions of the Road are in bad condition. S. MUNDAY, Agent.
Franklin, August 14, 1856.

PHYSIC FOR THE MILLION.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry;
" Rogers' Liverwort and Tar;
" Bull's Sarsaparilla;
McLane's Vermifuge;
Perry Davis' Pain Killer;
Lyon's Kathairon;
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral;
Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry;
" Bitar Elixer;
" Persian Hair Lustral;
" Bowel Cordial;
" Vermifuge;
Loudon's Indian Expecto-rant;
" Alternative;
" Curative Balsam;
" Tonic Vermifuge;
" Female Elixer;
" Cherokee Liniment;
" All Healing Salve;

Ayer's Cathartic Pills; Loudon's Fever and Ague Pills; Bradstreet's Pills; Moffatt's Pills; McLane's Liver Pills; Loudon's Ind. Sanative Pills; Wright's Vegetable Pills; Swayne's Sarsaparilla and Tar Pills; Mustang Liniment; Hays' Liniment; Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster; Gray's Ointment; Hutchison's Ointment; Stabler's Cherry Expecto-rant; Stabler's Vermifuge; Stabler's Diarrhoea Cordial; Foodland's German Bitters; Jacob's Cordial; Dr. Loock's Pulmonic Wafers; Hembold's Extract Elixer; Hembold's Extract Sarsaparilla; Bath of Thyme and Flowers.

All the above, together with a large assortment of Ointments, Balms, Embrocations, Tonics, Salves, Vermifuges, and other preparations, which have been selected with great care for, and are peculiarly adapted to, the resuscitation, renovation, and full purification of disappointed and defeated politicians and their admiring friends. Just received and for sale at the People's Drug Store, by August 14, 1856. ASTON.

If You are coming, why don't you come along?

And supply yourself with a lot of Spratt's Patent Hermetical Self-Sealing Fruit Cans—a new and indispensable article for the lovers of good things. Just received by Express at the People's Emporium, by the public's obedient servant,
Aug. 14. E. J. ASTON.

Brownlow's Book.

"THE Great Iron Wheel Examined, and its False Spokes Extracted," by Rev. W. G. Brownlow, L.L.D. 100 copies of the above work just received at ASTON'S.
August 14.

Tennessee Clover Seed.

FIFTY Bushels Clover Seed, just received, and for sale by
March 13, '56. W. D. RANKIN & Co.

University of Nashville.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL COURSE OF LECTURES in this Institution will commence on MONDAY, the 3d of November. A full preliminary course free to all students, will be given by the Professors, commencing on the first Monday of October.

Professors Fees \$105. Matriculation Fee \$5.—Practical Anatomy \$10. Graduation Fee \$25. For Catalogue and Announcement apply to PAUL F. EYE, M. D., Dean of the Faculty.

Undergraduate Department.

WESTERN MILITARY INSTITUTE.

THE NEXT SESSION of this College will open on MONDAY, SEPT. 8th. The Classical Course is full and every facility is afforded to Students in Scientific Branches. A Preparatory School is attached embracing a course of two years. The Military system is adopted as an efficient means of preserving good order, economy, regular habits, and active bodily exercise.—Charges for Tuition, and Boarding, \$100 per term of 20 weeks. Surgeon's Fee \$5. Engineering, French, Spanish, German, Drawing, Book Keeping and Fencing, each \$10 per term of 20 weeks. The last session of the Medical College closed with 339 Matriculants and 85 Graduates, from 13 States. The Military College closed its first year in Nashville, with 154 Matriculants from 14 States. For Catalogue and Regulations apply to B. R. JOHNSON, Superintendent.
Nashville, July, 1856. 262.

NOTICE.

AN Installment of Thirty-Eight (\$38) Dollars will be required, on each SHARE of the Capital Stock of the French Broad Turnpike Company, on the 1st September next. Stockholders are requested to be punctual in their payments. The Treasurer will attend at Valley Store, (Mr. B. C. Lankford's) at 12 o'clock on that day. By order of the Board, M. K. JOHNSTONE, Sec. & Treas.
Valley Store, July 19th, 1856. 362.

BEEF! BEEF!!

THE subscribers have opened a BEEF MARKET, and invite the public generally to call and try them. They kill every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening, at the residence of Mr. White, in the east end of town. Customers can be served either on the evening of killing, or the next morning. They kill none but No. 1 cattle, and will try to give satisfaction.
J. M. ISREAL,
W. T. WHITE.
Asheville, July 31, 1856. 361. 1f

SELLING OFF AT COST. COST.

THE undersigned, surviving partner of the Firm of Smith & McDowell, offers the entire Stock of GOODS at

CHEAPEST GOODS

HAVE TO BE SOLD!

The business must be closed immediately, and bargains can be had. Any person wishing to set up a country store, can purchase all or a part of our Stock on such terms as will enable them to make the money before they are required to pay for the Goods. W. W. McDOWELL, Surviving Partner.
Asheville, July 10, 1856.

MOUNTAIN HOTEL, MORGANTON, N. C.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT continues open for the reception of the travelling public. Its character as a first class Hotel; its admirable location with regard to coolness and quietness, being remote from the noise and bustle of the Court Square, and the disorder of the drinking establishments in that vicinity; its fine mountain views, and the coolness of the air, fresh and unobstructed, and yet being near enough to the public square for any object of business, is too well known to need further commendation; and the proprietor has added, and is still adding, to its comforts and conveniences, and he hopes to merit and continue to receive the very large share of public patronage which he has formerly had. J. M. HAPPOLDT.

Morganton, July 10th, 1856.
N. B. Persons desirous of coming direct from Charlotte to Morganton, will find ready facilities of transportation, there being a daily line of Stages from Charlotte to Lincolnton, and at Lincolnton Col. B. F. Johnston, the proprietor of the Hotel, keeps good horses, carriages, and drivers, for public use; and at Morganton the subscriber also is ready at any time to transport persons to any point to which they may wish to go. J. M. H.

Keep it Before the People.

THAT there is just now opening at ASTON'S the largest and best selected stock of pure DRUGS AND MEDICINES ever offered to the citizens of Western North Carolina. He takes pleasure in calling the attention of Physicians and others to his stock, which, having been purchased of the best houses in New York and Philadelphia, are pure, fresh and reliable. Call and examine for yourselves.
June 6, 1856. 1f

Rail Road Instalment.

IT is ordered by the President & Directors of the Greenville and French Broad Rail Road Company, that an Instalment of one per cent. on the Capital Stock of said Company, in addition to the one fourth of one per cent. heretofore ordered, be paid to the Treasurer, on or before the 25th of July next. JOSEPH ROBERTS, Treasurer.
June 26, 1856. 5t

Bring on Your Wool.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his old friends and customers that he is still at the old stand on Reems Creek, prepared as heretofore to card their Wool in superior style. JOHN S. WEAVER.
May 22, 1856.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

In Cherokee County, N. C.

I WILL OFFER for sale to the highest bidder, on the 2nd day of September next, (being TUESDAY of Cherokee Superior Court.) at the town of Murphy, all of my LANDS remaining unsold, lying on Hiwassee River, 16 miles East of Murphy, Cherokee county, N. C., containing 1000 Acres, more or less.

The tract upon which I reside contains about 500 acres, and is one of the best improved Farms in Western North Carolina, having upon it a good dwelling house, and all necessary out-houses, a good orchard, and an excellent spring convenient for use. There are 200 acres of this tract in cultivation, 150 acres being

GOOD BOTTOM LAND,

a portion of which is well adapted to meadow.—The remainder is timbered land, a part of which could be easily cleared, and would produce well. Another tract lies adjoining and above on the River, containing 300 acres, 100 of which is BOTTOM, partly meadow. This tract is well watered and well timbered.

I have also two Mountain Tracts, of 100 acres each, lying in good range, convenient for grazing.

Terms.

One third cash—the remainder in instalments of one and two years, bearing interest, with bond and good security. SAM'L TATE.
Fort Hembree, N. C., July 24, 1856.

A LARGE stock of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, just received, and for sale, by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. 1f

More Good Things.

A fresh lot of cheese and crackers, lemons and mackerel, just opening at ASTON'S.

HACKS.

THE subscriber wishes to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has on hand several for the accommodation of travelers.

As to my stock, drivers, &c. I will only say, give me a trial. My stable is opposite the Eagle Hotel, on the lot of J. M. Blair & Co. When not at the Eagle Hotel, I can be found at Dr. Hilliard's Office. A. PORTER.
Asheville, July 17, 1856.

NOTICE.

READER, you know that I must now collect all the debts due the firm of Smith & McDowell. Delays are dangerous. W. W. McDOWELL, Surviving Partner.
July 17, 1856.

JUST received a fine lot of Hammered Tire Iron by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

August 7, 1856.

Important FACTS Which Interest EVERY PERSON In Western N. CAROLINA!

WE are now daily receiving our stock of

SUMMER GOODS,

One among the largest assortments ever offered in

THIS MARKET.

We can say now that we have the best stock of

Boots, Shoes, Bootees, and Children's Shoes,

Ever offered in Asheville. Just call, and we will convince you of the fact. They were bought to be sold, and sold they shall be, if low prices possess any virtue.

Below you will please read carefully, and when you visit one among the greatest of places—we mean Asheville—for health, climate, &c., in the world, just call and see what they have to sell at the "Cheap Cash Store."

J. M. BLAIR & CO.
Asheville and Shufordville, June, 1856.

WHO is it in the town of Asheville that has the largest stock of

Summer Goods,

Berages, Shaltees, Muslins and Prints, from 6 1-4 cents to the finest grades?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

WHO is it that has a handsome stock of

Ginghams,

of every variety and color; and what is more interesting, at prices from 10 cents per yard to 37 1/2?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

WHO has the latest styles of Men's and Boys' SUMMER HATS?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

IS it generally known that BLAIR & CO. has a large lot of Brown Shirts, and Sheetings, lower than they have been sold in this market lately? It's a fact.

DO you know who has a complete assortment of all kinds of domestic Goods, such as Bed Tickings, Ginghams, Apron Checks, &c? The answer is plain; they can be found at the store of BLAIR & CO.

DID you ask where you can find a splendid lot of

HOSIERY, HANDKERCHIEFS, MUSLIN COLLARS, SWISS & JACONET EDGEINGS, INSERTINGS, GLOVES, LACES, BOBINETS, &c?

All such handsome things can be found at the store of

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

Leather.

CONSTANTLY on hand, of our own manufacture.

BLAIR & CO.

Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Carolina Indigo,

AND every thing else in the grocery line, can be had of

BLAIR & CO.

JUST now arriving, 100 SACKS of LIVERPOOL

SALT,

Fresh from the ship. Going off very low for cash.

BLAIR & CO.

DO you want anything that is really and truly

PRETTY?

Anything that is undoubtedly

CHEAP

E. J. ASTON,
DEALER IN
BOOKS AND STATIONERY,
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
PERFUMERY, CONFECTIONERY,
FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c., &c.
Main Street, Asheville, N. C.

TAKES pleasure in informing the citizens of Western North Carolina, that he intends keeping on hand a full assortment of every thing in his line. Being permanently located at the old stand of Dr. Hilliard, and determined to meet the wants of the public, he confidently solicits the patronage of the public, feeling assured that he will be able to render satisfaction to all who favor him with their patronage.

Orders and prescriptions for Medicines carefully attended to, at all hours.
Having a general assortment of BOOKS, he solicits an examination by Teachers and the public generally.
Feb. 7, 1856. 335 tf

DR. P. A. WILHITE,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
ANDERSON C. H., S. C.

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of
Paints, Oils, Varnishes,
Brushes, Window Glass,
French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English
Chemicals, Drugs,
Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine
Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.
—ALSO—
Fine Brandy and Wines.

Sold only for medicinal purposes.
Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.
His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.
Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.
August 10, 1854.

CARRIAGE AND BUGGY MAKING.

THE subscriber has located in Asheville, for the purpose of carrying on the Carriage and Buggy making business. Repairing, &c. He has no doubt of being able to give entire satisfaction to those who may patronize him. He has an abundance of first rate lumber, and will work no other kind. Shop in the south end of town, opposite Triplett's blacksmith shop.
W. T. CARTER.
Asheville, June 6, 1855. tf

For the Ladies.
Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.
W. D. RANKIN & Co.

BOOKS, BOOKS.
Green Mountain Boys;
Green Mountain Girls;
Horse Shoe Robinson;
Earth and Man;
Miss Murray's Letters;
Dr. Cumming's Works, (26 volumes);
Charcoal Sketches;
Pocket Letter Writer;
And many others, too numerous to mention,
just received at
ASTON'S.
June 5.

THE most extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for sale by
CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.
April 3. tf

FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by
CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.
April 3. tf

Save Your Wood,
BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.
ALSO,
Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,
of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.
Any article in my line made to order at short notice.
H. LINDSEY.
Asheville, March 20, 1856.—tf

HAVE you seen that Jewelry and Perfumery, at
ASTON'S.
Mar 20tf

Fresh Citron.
JUST received at
ASTON'S.
April 17.

TAKE NOTICE.
Necessity compels me to close up my business, and notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to me, either by note or book account, that settlement must be made by the 15th of July next. After that time I shall, without respect of persons, place all unsettled claims in the hands of an Officer for collection. Attend to this matter, ye who are interested, and save cost.

MY MARKET HOUSE
will be open on the 1st of July, and I will be happy to furnish prompt paying customers with the best the country affords, at usual rates.
THOS. GOODLAKE
June 12, 1856. tf

PURE BRANDY,
PORT SHERRY and Maderia Wine, Holland Gin. For medicinal purposes only, for sale at
ASTON'S.
June 5, 1856.

Paper! Paper!
Forty Reams Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper, of every size, shape, shade, hue, color, and quality. Just received at
ASTON'S.
June 5, 1856.

50,000 Steel Pens,
Assorted. All sizes, qualities, prices and manufacturers, just received at
ASTON'S.
June 5.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy
Dry Goods and Clothing,
131 MEETING STREET,
Charleston, S. C.
WM. D. RANKIN, }
R. W. PULLIAM, }
Sept. 29, '53. } P. M. CRAIGMILES,
A. D. SMITH.

SMITH & McDOWELL,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.,
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, DRUGS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,
Asheville & Turkey Creek, N. C.
April 3, 1856. tf

Ramsay's Piano Store,
COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments
NUNNS & Co's Patent Grand Pianos; Hallet, Davis & Co's Patent Suspension Bridge Pianos; Chickering, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.
Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

G. W. WHITSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

David Coleman,
Attorney at Law,
BURNSVILLE, N. C.
March 3, 1853.—tf

JOHN B. WOODFIN,
Attorney at Law,
BURNSVILLE, N. C.
June 19, 1856.

BURTON & GOLD,
Attorneys at Law,
SHELBY, CLEVELAND COUNTY, N. C.
WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District.
Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

DR. J. F. E. HARDY
AND
DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of MEDICINE, in its various branches. Dr. Hardy, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take special pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.
Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.
Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
January 11, 1855.

J. D. REYNOLDS, M. D.,
(A Graduate of the Medical University of Nashville.)
HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his professional services to the citizens of town and country.
Office and residence, one door south of Asheville Hotel.
March 27, 1856. tf

Daguerreian Rooms.
O. M. LEWIS,
HAVING permanently located himself in Asheville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens and public generally.
Rooms over Aston's Drug and Book Store.
March 13.—tf

M. W. BYTHEWOOD. WM. HENRY SMITH.

BYTHEWOOD & SMITH,
Brokers, Auction & Commission Merchants,
FOR THE SALE OF
Real Estate, Negroes, Cotton,
FLOUR, GRAIN,
And all manner of
Produce & Merchandise,
204 Exchange Row, Richardson Street,
COLUMBIA, S. C.,
—
REFERENCES.
Stenhouse, Allen & Co. } Charleston.
Wittie & Goodwin, }
John A. Crawford, } Columbia, S. C.
Richard Anderson, }
Brawley & Alexander, Chester C. H.
Col. S. N. Stowe, Yorkville, S. C.
Springs & McLeod, Charlotte, N. C.
Michael Brown, Salisbury, N. C.
R. C. Cooke, Concord, N. C.
Dr. W. R. Holt, Lexington, N. C.
Whitfield Walker, Newberry, S. C.
J. Brown, Anderson, S. C.
Gower, Cox & Markley, Greenville, S. C.
Jno. Kyle, Laurens, S. C.
Feb. 21, 1856.

Dr. McLANE'S
CELEBRATED
VERMIFUGE
AND
LIVER PILLS.
Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The VERMIFUGE, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of LIVER COMPLAINT, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEADACHE, &c.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated VERMIFUGE and LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, Pittsburgh, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. All others, in comparison with Dr. McLane's, are worthless.

The GENUINE McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.

FLEMING BROS.,
60 Wood St., PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sole Proprietors.

Scovill & Mead, No. 111, Charters street, New Orleans, General Wholesale Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must be addressed.
Sold by Smith & McDowell, Asheville, N. C.
" B. D. Miller & Co., Hendersonville.
" C. L. Harris & Co., Rutherfordton.
" J. M. Crayton,
" Hull & Grayson, Marion.
" J. V. Blackwell, Morgantown.
" Fitzgerald, Benner & Long, Waynesville.
" Allman & Cunningham, Franklin.
June 5, 1856. 1y

The Cottage House.

THIS HOUSE is now open for the accommodation of the Travelling community and Transient Boarders. Its location is between the Furman University and the Depot; being within 250 yards of the former and 100 of the latter. Those having business at the University, and especially those traveling on the Railroad, will find this House a great convenience in two respects: the risk of being left, as the shrill whistle, 30 minutes before the departure of the train, has a wailing influence upon unaccustomed ears, and a few steps will bring them to the Depot. Their baggage sent to or brought from this place free of charge. Give my House a trial, which I intend to make my best advertisement.
WILLIAM DARBY.
Greenville, S. C., Feb. 21, 1856. 60w6

ALL who wish to purchase cheap Goods can be accommodated at the store of
CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.
April 3. tf

THOSE Oranges, Figs, Lemons, &c. were off rather too fast last week, but a few more of the same sort are expected next week.
ASTON'S.
April 17.

Lindsey's Double-Acting ROTARY FORCE PUMP.

This pump has just been patented in America and England, and far exceeds any pump heretofore invented; its securities are simplicity, power, and cheapness. Its simplicity; there is nothing about it but iron and cast metal, and it can be taken apart and put up by any one, and will last for an age. It has the power to raise water hundreds of feet, with the extra expense of \$3 and the price of a pipe. Water rises in it by hand 100 feet per minute! For cheapness; a No. 1 pump (for all ordinary purposes) complete, and customer extra of a few steps will bring them to the Depot. Their baggage sent to or brought from this place free of charge. Give my House a trial, which I intend to make my best advertisement.
WILLIAM DARBY.
Greenville, S. C., Feb. 21, 1856. 60w6

ASHEVILLE
Mutual Insurance Company,
HAVING fully organized, will issue Policies of Insurance upon property and the lives of white persons and slaves, from ten to sixty years of age, at premium rates so low as to present great inducements to those who feel disposed to insure. Property or slaves will be insured for two thirds their estimated cash value, and the lives of white persons for any amount not exceeding five thousand dollars, for one year, for seven years, or for life,—the lives of slaves for one year or for five years.
All losses sustained by any member of the Company will be promptly paid within ninety days after due notice thereof, according to the regulations prescribed by the By-Laws of the Company, has been given the Secretary.
It is deemed unnecessary to remark upon the advantages of insuring both life and property, as prudence and self interest will clearly dictate the course to be pursued by the slave and property holder, and by those the loss of whose lives would seal the wretchedness of their families.
DIRECTORS.
James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, W. Williams, M. Patton, A. C. Chunn, J. F. E. Hardy, Z. B. Vance, John Burgh, C. Moore, J. D. Hyman, W. W. McDowell, J. W. Woodfin, J. W. Woodfin, H. Johnston, J. L. McKee, J. R. Osborne.
OFFICERS.
J. R. Osborne, President.
W. W. McDowell, Vice President.
J. B. Rankin, Secretary and Treasurer.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
J. W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, M. Patton.
MEDICAL BOARD.
J. F. E. Hardy, M. D.
J. D. Boyd, " "
C. N. Candler, " "
ATTORNEYS.
Z. B. Vance, WILLIAM WILLIAMS.
All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, Secretary.
Asheville, Nov. 18, 1855.

TO SMOKERS.
HAVE you any inclination to smoke a good cigar? If so, call in at
Mar 20tf
ASTON'S.

1000 Lbs. Old Copper
WANTED, for which I will pay Stoves or Tin Ware.
H. LINDSEY.
March 20, 1856.—tf

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by
W. D. RANKIN & Co.

ANDRETH'S genuine Garden Seeds, just opened at
ASTON'S.

DO YOU want a lot of pretty books for "the little ones at home?" If so, call at
ASTON'S.
Feb. 14.

BLACKSMITHING.
THE subscriber is still carrying on the
Smithing Business,
in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.
The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and wagons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say, he will, as heretofore, turn out none but good work.
Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.
ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
March 20, 1856.—1y

TAILORING.
THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has just opened a new
TAILORING SHOP, in the room recently occupied by Mr. Hyman as a Book Store; where he will carry on the business of Cutting and Making up Gentlemen's Clothing of every variety and style. He flatters himself, that from a long experience at his trade, he is enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. He will always keep on hand the latest and most approved fashions of the day; and he will turn out no job without warranting it to fit. He will receive in payment for work, country produce of every kind.
WILLIAM HOWARD.
March 20, 1856.—tf

Furniture For Sale.
The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished
Furniture,
of the most fashionable kind, consisting of
Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings
of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms.
J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

Tri-Weekly Line of Four Horse Post Coaches.

From Asheville to Salisbury.
Through in 36 Hours! Connecting with the North Carolina Railroad. Passengers can take the Trains North or South.

HAVING purchased the Line from Asheville to Morganton, I have stocked the road with good horses and experienced and accommodating drivers; also with new Concord two horse Coaches.

After the 15th of March we will leave Asheville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, connecting at Morganton with my Line of Four Horse Coaches.

No pains or expense will be spared to make this the most comfortable and expeditious Stage Route in the State. Try the Road and judge for yourselves.
C. S. BROWN, Contractor.
Morganton, Feb. 28, 1856. m6

HO! ALL YE NAKED!
THE subscriber, at his old stand, continues to take the dimensions of his customers, in such a manner as to give them FITS. He prefers working on credit, but rather than contrary will, on a pinch, take pay down. You who want to look neat, and wear a BRAGG coat, are particularly invited to call.
J. W. WILSON.
Asheville, April 17, 1856.—tf

REEMS' CREEK
SONS OF TEMPERANCE
HIGH SCHOOL.
For Males and Females.

THE next session of the above named Institution will commence on Monday, the 5th May, prox., under the management of J. H. CALFEE, late of the Burnsville High School, of whose qualifications it is needless to speak.
Tuition, in the English Branches, ranges from \$5 to \$10 per session of five months. In the languages, \$12.
Great inducements are offered to young gentlemen and ladies, who desire an education.
The Male Department is on the lower floor, and the Female Department on the upper, and kept entirely separate.
Board, including wood, rooms and candles, can be had, in good families, at \$1 25 per week.
Let the friends of the school rally to its support.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
J. S. WEAVER, President.
W. R. BAIRD, Secretary.
Reems' Creek, April 17, 1856. m3

THE LAST WARNING!

THE Partnership heretofore existing between Smith & McDowell, closed some time since. This is a final notice to all persons indebted to the firm that the business MUST and SHALL be wound up. Those who do not settle with us immediately, may, without exception, expect to settle with an Officer.
SMITH & McDOWELL.
Asheville, March 27, 1856. tf

LADIES
WISHING to purchase fine DRESS GOODS for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on
CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.
April 3. tf

THE SMALL POX
HAVING lost its power to alarm, and the people having begun again to benefit themselves by selections from our stock of useful and beautiful
GOODS
we take this occasion to say that we are better prepared than usual to accommodate, and are rejoicing in hope of maintaining, and even exceeding, our share of patronage heretofore received.
SMITH, BAIRD & CO.
Asheville, May 1, 1856. tf

Ready Made Clothing.
Received and for sale, a large lot of Ready Made Clothing. Call and see at
W. D. RANKIN & Co's.
May 26, '53.

Wool Wanted.
We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.
W. D. RANKIN & CO.
May 26, '53.

Important to the Afflicted.
DR. JAMES A. CLOPTON, who has, for a number of years, been successful in curing Cancers, Ulcers, Tumors, Sore Legs, &c., offers to Druggists, Doctors, and Farmers, or any that may be afflicted, every remedy in use, for such diseases. He will give his own remedies, together with all other remedies in use, with a correct diagnosis of all such as will yield to treatment, for the small sum of \$20. Address,
JAMES A. CLOPTON,
St. Louis, Missouri.

P. S.—Persons purchasing Dr. Clopton's remedies, will not be permitted to give them to others. Remittances of \$100 have frequently been made for an ounce box of the ointment.
CERTIFICATES.
Wilson's Depot, South Side R. R. Va.
Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: I am happy to inform you that my cancer is entirely well. Your ointment proved invaluable. I used it according to your directions, and soon it took effect, and my cancer was removed; and I am now, to all human appearances, perfectly well. I wish you may meet with great success in your practice.
Yours, very respectfully,
THOMAS HOBBS.
Nottaway Co., Va., Feb. 2, 1855.

Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: My wife's breast about as it was when I wrote to you last. From my description of it to you, you think you have an infallible remedy for it.
Enclosed, I send you a check of \$100 on Petersburg bank. Please send me the medicine.
Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE W. REDD.
Pine Hall, N. C., Jan. 15, 1856.

Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: I received a letter from you not long since, requesting me to send you money that I was to give you for curing my daughter Martha. I herein enclose you the half of a hundred dollar bill; and when I hear from you, that you have received this, I will send you the remaining half.
My daughter is improving very much; and we think, and are in great hopes of her final recovery.
As soon as you receive this, write to me.
Yours, very respectfully,
A. W. ROBERTSON.
March 27, 1856.—tf

FRESH RAISINS.—A few boxes just received at
ASTON'S.

TOWN PROPERTY
FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers for sale his property, whereon he now lives, in the south end of Asheville. The lot contains about one acre and a half. On it is a good dwelling house, out buildings, and a fine carriage shop. Call and examine for yourself.
JAMES SMITH.
Asheville, mar 20tf.

Notice.
100,000 GOOD PINE SHINGLES wanted, for which we will give notes and accounts; or half cash and half goods. We will pay the highest price, and sell the cheapest goods. Call at once, all ye shingle makers, as we want take more than the above quantity.
SMITH & McDOWELL.
March 27, 1856. 343 tf

Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes.
OUR stock of these goods is large and inviting. Our coats commence in price at \$1; pants 75 cents, and vests 62 cents. Other things in proportion.
SMITH, BAIRD & CO.
May 1, 1856. tf

"Bonnets of Blue"
STABLES!
THE subscriber is prepared at his Stables to furnish the public with any and every description of riding vehicles, riding horses, &c. He has good

HACKS,
Good horses, and attentive drivers, and will spare no labor or expense to render satisfaction. He will convey passengers to any point with speed and safety.

He will also run a regular Tri-Weekly Four Horse Coach between Asheville and the Warm Springs—leaving Asheville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrive at Warm Springs same day at 6 P. M. Leave the Springs every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 A. M., arrive at Asheville same day at 6 P. M.

Passengers can register their names and pay the fare at either the Eagle or Smith's Hotel.
Stables near my residence.
THOMAS GOODLAKE,
Asheville, June 12, 1856. tf

GOOD THINGS, And Plenty of Them!

THE subscriber has, at his Grocery Store, in the south end of Asheville, a great many things calculated to promote the comfort of his fellow citizens, and which are offered for sale at low prices.
Among the desirable things on hand, he has Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Crackers, Soda Biscuit, Cakes, Cheese, Sardines, Fish, Pickles of excellent quality and in great variety. Preserved Peaches, Apples, Apricots, and Prunes; Candies, Raisins, Almonds, English Walnuts, Pecans, and Nuts of every kind; Segars, Snuff, Tobacco, Blacking, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Domestic, Fire Crackers, Lucifer Matches, and a hundred other notions, too tedious to enumerate. He is also anxious to close up his outstanding business, and earnestly requests all persons indebted to him, either by note or account, to call and settle up, before the 15th of July, as money he must have, to meet his own engagements.
T. C. WINGATE.
June 29, 1856.

GREAT ATTRACTION!!!
New Spring and Summer GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their OLD STAND, a heavy assortment of spring and summer GOODS of the latest and most fashionable styles; and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this country.
They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment; or to specify prices;—suffice it to say, that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market; and will be sold at a VERY SMALL ADVANCE ON ORIGINAL COST.

They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell low, if not a Little Lower, than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage, one and all, to come, with your Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.; and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with CASH, and make your purchases of them.

To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.
W. D. RANKIN & CO.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

I desire to sell my FARM, on the waters of Cane Creek, immediately on the Hickory Nut Turnpike Road, containing
300 ACRES.

There is about 40 or 50 acres of BOTTOM LAND, fine creek bottom, in a good state of cultivation; and about 50 or 60 acres of first rate upland under cultivation. Nearly all the balance is susceptible of cultivation, and is truly No. 1 upland.
On the premises there is a first rate Apple and Peach

ORCHARD,
Plums, cherries, and a great many varieties of both late and early fruit.

There is also on the place one of the best Sulphur Springs in Western Carolina.
Any one wishing to purchase can call on me on the premises, or on Jesse S. Smith at Asheville. Terms of sale liberal.
MOSES SMITH.
June 12th, 1856.

State of North Carolina, HAYWOOD COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, 1856.
Caroline Mitchell vs. Burton Mitchell.
Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to Court that the Defendant is not a resident of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for six weeks, notifying the Defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, and answer the charge of plaintiff or it will be taken as confessed, and the Court will decree accordingly.

Witness, John L. Smith, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday in March, 1856. Issued 5th day of July, 1856.
J. L. SMITH, Clerk.
July 17, 1856. Printer's fee \$6.

State of North Carolina, HAYWOOD COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, 1856.
Mary C. Russell vs. Joseph Russell.
Petition for Divorce.

Ordered by Court that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for six weeks, notifying the Defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, and answer the charge of plaintiff or it will be taken as confessed, and the Court will decree accordingly.

Witness, John L. Smith, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday in March, 1856. Issued 5th day of July, 1856.
J. L. SMITH, Clerk.
July 17, 1856. Printer's fee \$6.

BLANK WARRANTS
Neatly printed, for sale at this Office.